

New Year's Address OF THE CARRIER OF THE Edgefield Advertiser.

The sun his annual course has run,
Another year comes blithely on;
The Carrier boy, with wish sincere,
Would bid a happy, happy year
To all his patrons, old and young,
In strains that may be said to ring.

We oft have trudged through snow and sleet,
That you should have a happy sheet,
Wherein the news from far and near,
You might receive throughout the year;
From Southern climes, and Eastern
sands,
From Northern shores, and Western
lands.

Kind patrons, then, defer not hope,
But cheer our drooping spirits up;
Our bosom fill with rapturous glee,
By a generous New-Year's fee:
With lighter heart, and blithesome soul,
We'll serve you as the seasons roll.

We have ever faithful been,
To portray the varying scene,
Of public weal and public woe,
How either party stand or go,
We have praised where praise was due,
And censured, though reluctant, too.

Our country's honor and her peace,
We will endeavor to increase,
And strive with firm and honest zeal,
To enhance her fame and common weal—
Our counsel she shall always share,
Our mind in peace, our strength in war.

The course her senators pursue,
We will exhibit to your view;
Impartially and fairly show,
To whom the meed of praise we owe—
Indulging hope, with fervent prayer,
That Heav'n will guide and govern there.

The merchant, and mechanic too,
Their interest we will keep in view;
From week to week the markets show,
And other things that they should know;
How Cotton sells and Groceries too,
And Broadcloths, green, and black, and blue.

And to our youths, our country's hope,
Who now in life are springing up,
On whom will ultimately rest,
The safety of our sires' bequest,
We'll show the path that they should tread,
The honor'd way our fathers led.

We'll prove that honor is a gain,
That vice will always end in pain;
Though here and there dark clouds appear,
Virtue triumphs o'er every snare;
And long and lasting is the joy,
When we are found in her employ.

While patriotism should you guide,
A patriot should have a bride;
From the fair daughters of our town,
Select a bride your joys to crown;
A single life few joys know,
While marriage makes a heaven below.

And to the fair, we will convey,
The bard's effusions of the day,
"With thoughts that breathe, and words
that burn,"
We'll cheer a lonely hour, and earn
From their sweet lips the welcome smile,
That will many a care beguile.

When a fond youth with manly art,
Would nobly seek exchange of heart;
With maiden boldness choose your stand,
Refuse at once or take his hand,
Candid in maids can never harm;
Fastidiousness is not a charm.

And likewise, in the time of youth,
Adhere to virtue and to truth;
Religion's path will prove secure,
And will eventually procure
Sweet peace of mind, respect and love,
And blessings wafted from above.

Now to our patrons we return,
And hope a generous fee to earn,
That when they read our compliments,
They will reward with **Fifty Cents**,
While others hail the day with joy,
So likewise may the

CARRIER BOY.

The following paragraph is copied from the Natchez Weekly Courier, and coincides with our views so perfectly, that we cannot refrain from giving it to our readers. We would readily agree to the arrangement proposed by our namesake of Natchez, were our good friends with whom we transact business to give us the *quid pro quo*, when we desire it, but our paper makers to whom we make the proposition, rejected it unanimously.

"Attention!—We seldom or never present a bill for yearly advertising, without the demand being made in the paper gratis. This we have done none nor never will do. It would be reasonable for his bill for a coat, to demand 'throwing in' of a vest or of a bill for a pair of boots, to request the gratifications addition of a pair of slippers. When the public generally will reciprocate the favor by such allowances, then we will give the Courier without charge; but until that time arrives, we ask to be excused."

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.
In Senate, Mr. Rives gave a statement of the reasons which had induced him to offer, on yesterday, the resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed information relative to the "connection now existing between the Government and the U. S. Bank; and more especially as to the periods at which the bonds of the Old Bank were sold to the New Institution, the terms on which they were negotiated, and the dates when the proceedings thereof were placed to the credit of the Treasurer on the books of the Bank."
Mr. Rives also took the occasion to express his opinions upon all the prominent financial questions of the country. He took strong ground against the Administration, commented earnestly, but respectfully, upon the President's Message and the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—spoke of the letter of Mr. Biddle in contrast with the Report of Mr. Woodbury—giving preference to the former in discernment over the latter, because of its bolder and more positive character. In the one document, there was a decidedness which was not to be misunderstood. In the other a silence which could not be understood.

He spoke warmly of the Sub-Treasury Bill—declared his belief that the friends of the Administration, many of them at least—had no confidence in the scheme, and only kept it up, as a feat to deceive certain portions of the people.

Mr. Rives also expressed his belief in the utility of using State Bank Institutions for Government purposes.

Mr. Wright replied to Mr. Rives, with some degree of party spirit, which called forth a spirited rejoinder from Mr. Rives.

Mr. Wright answered again, and Mr. Rives rejoined.
Mr. Niles spoke at some length in answer to Mr. Rives, commenting upon the zeal of new converts, and speaking under great excitement. After Mr. Niles had finished,

Mr. Calhoun took the floor and spoke at some length in defence of the Sub-Treasury Bill—again at the Deposite Bank system—in favor of a complete divorce of the Government from the Banks and in declaration of the opinion that the late defalcations in New York, went to show the utility of the Sub-Treasury Bill.

Mr. Rives answered Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. C. rejoined, when the Senate adjourned.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.
Neither House is in session to-day, and the weather is intensely cold. The thermometer, this morning, at the observatory, on Capitol Hill, was at 3° below zero—a hyperborean climate is this, at times—changeable it is true. It can blow hot and blow cold, not exactly in the same breath, but in the same day.

The chief topic of conversation here, just now, is the new Sub-Treasury Bill, reported by Mr. Cambreleng. It is an audacious draw project. The Whigs fear it—the friends of the Administration have strong hope in it. It comes to us, as a measure for securing the public money in the hands of government agents, and for furnishing public defaulters. The late defalcations, giving us this bill, and an awful warning of the danger of trusting the public money to the individual *custodiam*, are considered, by the Opposition, as a sort of *coup de grace* to the Sub-Treasury. But the bill is urged by the Administration party, mainly on the ground that it is essential for the security of the public money.

I have heard the opinion of many members of the Whig and Conservative interest, as to the bill, and they view it as presenting the Sub-Treasury in its worst possible form. A leading Conservative remarks that it is the worst form which has ever been given to the measure—for it leaves more to Executive discretion than any previous project, and is more rigorous in its exactions of specie, specie, specie.

Under the direction of an Administration hostile to the banking interest, it can be made a terrific engine of oppression. It carries out Mr. Calhoun's views of an exclusive specie currency for the Government; but yet, its objects are so well veiled that many here are under the impression that it is free from what is commonly called the "specie clause." As to the chances for the success of the bill, they are differently estimated. Some suppose that it will pass the House by the aid of a few Conservative votes. My opinion is, that it will not pass. The effort to drive it through will be very strong and persevering. Want of vigilance on the part of the Opposition, may secure its success—nothing else can.

It has been supposed here, as I mentioned in my last, that the abolition question here was about coming to a crisis. I do not think there is much room for the supposition. I do not see it in the unity, either of the South or the North on the subject. Among the Southern members there are at least three distinct parties to the abolition question, as presented to Congress. There is one party opposed to the reception and discussion of petitions or propositions on the subject; there is another party in favor of reception, but against discussion; there is another party against reception, but in favor of discussion, when received. The whole number of votes against reception & discussion is, I believe, about 30. The members from the non-slave holding States, are very much divided in their opinions upon the subject. The whole number of members of the House of Representatives in favor of legislation on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia is eight. The quarrel in the House, at present, relates mainly to rules and their construction. Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia, says, if the country must go to war, he wants to know what it is for. If he fights, he wants to fight about something more substantial than a question of order. Neither Congress nor the country has yet come to any issue on the question of abolition; and the crisis talked of, is not yet. The abolition question can come to no crisis, until it becomes more involved with politics; and until it becomes a geographical question, as the Missouri question was. It is barely possible that fanatical and political abolitionism may make sufficient head way, in a few years, to control the elections in the non-slaveholding States. Then we may, indeed, have an issue, and expect a crisis.

But, even then, the war will be one of parties in the non-slaveholding States. The South will be less shaken by it than the North. The North must bear the brunt of the battle, and there is every reason to believe, that there the voice of the Union and of the Constitution will be victorious.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.
In the Senate, to-day, no business of importance was transacted. A petition was presented by Mr. Allen, of Ohio, from some obscure county in that State, where there are citizens so far behind the politics and the wisdom of the day, as to ask for the re-establishment of a National Bank. A bill for relinquishing to the State of Alabama, the two per cent. road funds was discussed and postponed. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. J. Q. Adams in the chair, on the disposition of the President's Message, Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, offered resolutions distributing the Message amongst various Committees—when Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, rose and addressed the House for the space of between two and three hours, commenting at length, and very severely, on the principles and opinions expressed in this State paper—on its false opinions, its inaccuracies, and its assumption of facts. When Mr. Bell had concluded, Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, obtained the floor for to-morrow, and the House immediately adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.
We have no further information in regard to Mr. Cass' recall. His friends say that he has been recalled, but only for the purpose of aiding the Department of War in examining the condition of the Indian service. Others say that Governor Cass was concerned in speculations, but concerned with others, who began the game before he came into the office. Time may or may not develop the real state of the case.

Investigation by the House will bring nothing to light, all that is discovered, must come to light by a sort of spontaneous combustion. There are one or two bureaus now in such a state, that a little matter might blow them up sky high. Investigations got up on party principles, may serve to white wash defaulters, but not to expose them.

In the Senate, to-day, there was little of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, sent in a very voluminous reply to the resolutions of Mr. Rives, calling for information in relation to the transactions between the Government and the Bank of the United States. Mr. Niles, stated that the reply was ample and explicit and was satisfactory. He did not say that he had read it, but he was in favor of giving the reply a circulation co-extensive with the attack. So five thousand extra copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, presented the longest and loudest abolition memorial to-day, that I have ever yet heard of. It was a memorial from the Society of Friends, and asked Congress to pass laws to abolish the slave trade between the States, and restore to all men, held to involuntary service, their inalienable rights. Mr. Preston, objected to the reception of the petition. Mr. King, of Alabama, thought it would be better to take the usual course, and lay the subject on the table. Mr. Preston desired to be heard, but Mr. King's motion to lay the question of reception on the table, prevailed. Several abolition petitions were laid on the table without debate.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, made a brilliant and interesting speech upon the topics of the President's Message. His principal subject was the defalcations or frauds upon the public by the government officers, and he undertook to show that the President was guilty of gross hypocrisy in pretending to so much concern for the purity of the public officers, and in proposing to investigate their misconduct. The President, he maintained, had encouraged and countenanced all those frauds, which he proposed to punish as penitentiary felonies. He went into details of the case of Spencer, of Harris, and several others, to show that the President continued in office, men who were acknowledged defaulters. Mr. Cushman, and Mr. Atherton, of N. H. will reply to Mr. Prentiss, on this subject.

It has been surmised here of late, that some of the Southern Whigs, and Conservative, will propose Mr. Rives, as a candidate for the Presidency. He will not be brought forward under present circumstances, with out injury to his strength at home; and he has, I imagine, lent no countenance to such a proposition.

Correspondence of the Southern Patriot.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.
After the Journal had been read, Mr. Wise moved the printing of 20,000 extra copies each, of three documents relating to the defalcation of public Officers.

Messrs. Cray, Boon and others opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be a useless extravagance of the public money. Also that it would be unjust to many of the individuals mentioned therein, who had subsequently paid up their accounts, and were not defaulters.

Mr. Cambreleng regretted that the Secretary of the Treasury had transmitted the documents without an explanatory letter, as it would then have appeared that more than one half were merely nominal defaulters, who had not had time to present their vouchers. It was well known that in many cases, instead of the parties being defaulters, when the balance came to be struck, the Government itself was largely indebted to them. He did not like this system of raking up and libeling the ghosts of dead men who had proved themselves blameless. He alluded to the fact that the Secretary was compelled annually to report to Congress all those who were indebted to Government, and thereby class them as defaulters, before the whole of their accounts had been received. He hoped that Act would be repealed. He expressed his firm conviction, that not only the defalcation of Swartwout, but those of all others, was to be attributed to the darling paper of the Opposition. He trusted, however, that recent events would at length open their eyes, and convince them of the necessity of adopting the Sub-Treasury system, by which alone, a recurrence of such evils could be prevented in future.

After an animated debate between

Messrs. Thomas, Wise, Menifee, and others.

Mr. Legare expressed his astonishment that any opposition should be made to the motion to print the extra copies. For his part, he was anxious the whole subject should be before the people, for them to decide on whose head the condemnation ought to fall.

Mr. Wise contended that the Secretary of the Treasury had already been convicted by Mr. Prentiss of gross neglect and moral dishonesty, and he, Mr. W., would impeach him before the Senate, when there should be the least chance of having a fair hearing. After romancing in this strain until he became hoarse, and quoting the sacred scriptures in the most revolting manner, he resumed his seat.

Mr. Thomas suggested that the gentleman had better make specific charges against the Secretary, rather than deal in general invective, as the latter would then have some chance of defending himself.

After some brief remarks from Mr. Boon, without taking the question the House adjourned.
Among the Executive Communications received last evening, was a report from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolutions of Mr. Rives, relating to the sale of bonds, &c. to the U. S. Bank. It states that owing to the want of a guaranty by the United States, that the bonds would be paid by the Bank, it was found impracticable to elect a sale at Paris or London, on the terms prescribed by law. It was also found impracticable to sell them in this country, and the Secretary finding that the amount of one of the bonds was necessary for the use of Government, and that the sale of it singly, could nowhere else be effected, sold it to the U. S. Bank, as a matter of absolute necessity on the 1st of August, 1835. The amount of it was entered on the books of the bank, to the credit of the U. S. Treasury; and it was stipulated that payment should be made "in specie or its equivalent." The sale of the other bond was also afterwards effected, and arrangements were made with the bank, to pay the public creditors at certain points in drafts on the U. S. Treasury, in specie or its equivalent.

It is presumed this report will explain the whole matter, and show that the sales were effected from absolute necessity. It was ordered to be printed.
The following Preamble and Resolutions of Mr. Howard, on the currency, were passed by the Georgia Legislature.
WHEREAS, the question of dispensing with banks as the agents of the Government in the collection and disbursement of the Public Revenue, and the accompanying question of the Currency most proper to be employed in the fiscal operations of the Government, are both of great importance to their consequences, it becomes the right (and under the circumstances of the excitement) the duty of the General Assembly, to express freely their opinions in relation to both branches of this important subject. The Independent Treasury, or Sub-Treasury system, commonly so called, involves two questions, each of great importance, but wholly independent. The first has for its object, the divorce of Bank and State, or an entire disconnection of the banks with its revenue. The second seeks to determine and establish the kind and character of the currency, most safe and convenient and least oppressive to the people.

In regard to the first, we, the representatives of the people of Georgia, influenced by a settled conviction of the unconstitutionality of a United States Bank, and for its inexpediency also, should deem it extremely impolitic to entertain any longer the idea of such an institution ever becoming the fiscal agent of the Government. We are equally opposed to the introduction of the local Banks as agents or depositaries, of the public funds as well to avoid the influence of that extraordinary patronage, resulting to the appointing power from such connection, whether that power be suffered to rest with the Executive or taken into the hands of Congress, as to prevent the unavoidable tendency of such a system from swelling the revenue to an unnecessary and dangerous extent, producing fluctuations in trade and prices, not only by the increase of the revenue, but from the changes frequently made of those corporations as depositaries and agents of the public money. Properly rejecting both of these agents for various other good reasons not necessary to be set forth, as it necessarily results that the Government must conduct her fiscal transactions through the agency of her own officers, appointed for that especial purpose.

There are but few systems which can lay claim to perfection, and as imperfect as the Sub-Treasury system may be, yet under proper guards, and with its details perfected, we believe it the best system which has yet been devised for the general good.

In devising and discussing the plans best calculated to secure safety to the revenue, and convenience to the Government and its people, it should not be overlooked that in this widely extended confederacy a circulation is demanded, and very much needed, that will maintain equal value through out the Union. The bills of a Bank of the United States would satisfy fully all exactions of convenience from such currency, but as it is the opinion of this Legislature, that even had Congress the power to charter such an institution, the inexpediency of the measure should forbid its incorporation, they propose a system which while it has none of the characteristics of a bank, would afford a convenient and safe medium of remittance, without any violation of the powers of the government or rights of the people. The government is compelled to raise sufficient revenue to bear the current expenses of the year; upon this fund there does not appear to this body, any well grounded objection to the Government's issuing Treasury Notes, limited by law to the amount in the Treasury, redeemable on demand at as many points of redemption, as the commerce of the country may require—the quantity payable or redeemable at each point to be graduated by the amount of revenue received at these points. These Treasury Notes, issued upon funds actually in the Treasury, would form a safe and wholesome medium of circulation and remittance, as the

means of payment would at all times be at hand. Therefore,
1. Resolved, That the revenue should be commensurate with the wants of the Government.
2. Resolved, That the establishment of a National Bank in any form is unconstitutional.
3. Resolved, That had Congress the power to charter a Bank of the United States, the exercise of such power would be highly inexpedient, impolitic and dangerous, as its great capital and consequent influence over all other monetary institutions, by which it would control the commerce as well as the political life of the country, thereby destroying both the freedom of trade and freedom of opinion.
4. Resolved, That the lessons of experience have taught us the utter inexpediency of permitting the public funds to be controlled by the local institutions; that the system of depositing in them, either upon general or special deposits, is in effect the same, and contrary to sound policy, as well on account of the partiality and favoritism in granting the use of the government money to these corporations, as from the political influence which such depositaries necessarily have over all connected with them, and to prevent a recurrence of these effects and other great evils, it is indispensable that an entire disconnection or total divorce of the Government from all Banks, should be the established and permanent policy of the American people.

5. Resolved, That the principle of the Independent Treasury or Sub-Treasury system, is in strict conformity with the requisitions of the Constitution and the practice of the government for many years.
6. Resolved, That the government can collect, keep and disburse its revenue in no way so perfectly free from partiality, favoritism, or oppression, as through the agency of its own officers appointed for the purpose.

7. Resolved, For the convenience of the good people of the United States, that it is proper for the government to issue treasury notes or checks, limited by law to the extent of the revenue on hand, redeemable on demand at all the convenient points of the Union, in proportion to the revenues received at such places.
8. Resolved, That, with regard to the currency to be received in the payment of public dues, the legislature is of opinion that the General Government ought to be left free to exercise the rights and privileges of other creditors, in the collection of their debts, and that in the collection of the revenue, we are further of opinion, that, while the interests of the Government should in no case be jeopardized, yet the convenience and interest of the people should be promoted as far as practicable.

9. Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

From the Baltimore American.
FROM HARRISBURG.
YORK, Dec. 26th, 1838.
Gentlemen,—The stage from Harrisburg this morning, brought information of the final action of the Senate, on the vexed question, which has been creating so much excitement in Pennsylvania, and beyond her borders. The Senate, by a vote of 17 to 16, yesterday morning, refused to consider the resolution declaring the Whig or Cunningham House legally organized; and in the afternoon, by the same vote, it recognised the Hopkins, or Van Buren branch. It is stated too, that the Hopkins House refused to accede to the proposition of compromise, mentioned in my last, as having been made by the Cunningham branch, only 17 voting in favor of it.

In the Senate, it was moved that the resolution, proposing to recognise the Cunningham House, should be taken up. To-day, as and ways being called, stood, yeas 16, nays 17. So the Senate refused to take up the resolution.

Mr. Michler then submitted the following resolution:
Whereas, difficulties have arisen in the organization of the House of Representatives, and two branches have for some time been in existence, each claiming to be the regularly constituted House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, but neither having had a constitutional quorum of members, whose seats were undisputed, and neither has yet been fully recognized by the Senate.

And, whereas, the House organized by the election of Wm. Hopkins, as speaker, is now composed of a constitutional quorum of undisputed members, and being thereby brought within the pale of the constitution, the Senate ought no longer to refuse to recognize the said House as the properly constituted House of Representatives.

Therefore, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inform said House that the Senate are now organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Fraley, of the city, then moved to amend, by striking out the above and inserting a resolution to this effect:
Whereas, the Senate did, on the 20th inst. declare by a resolution of that body, that the body which organized by electing Wm. Hopkins speaker, was not constituted a House according to law; but the Senate being now informed that that body has a constitutional quorum of Representatives, therefore in order to settle the difficulty, it is hereby declared that the Senate will recognise and co-operate with said House whenever it shall be officially communicated that they have re-organized the body.

After some remarks by Messrs. Barclay and Michler, Mr. Cassat moved to amend the word "Resolved" and inserting "That the Senate will communicate with and recognise as the House of Representatives the body organized on the fourth inst. by the election of Thos. S. Cunningham Speaker."

The yeas and nays on this amendment, were yeas 13, nays 19.

Mr. Ewing then moved to amend the amendment, by striking out all after the word "Resolved" and inserting the following, "That in the opinion of this Senate, neither of the Houses claiming to be the House of Representatives is constitutionally organized, and the Senate will not communicate with either until constitutionally organized."

After some remarks by Messrs. Barclay, Strohm, Miller, of the city, Bell, of Huntington, Fullerton and Barclay, Mr. Ewing's amendment was negatived, yeas 16, nays 17.

Mr. Pearson then addressed the Senate, when Mr. Fraley's amendment was negatived. Yeas 15, Nays 17.

The question was then taken on the original resolution to recognise the Hopkins House, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 17, nays 16.

Mr. Barclay then moved to amend the preamble by striking out the word "undisputed" and inserting the words "regularly returned" which was agreed to, yeas 19, nays 14, and thus modified, the preamble was adopted, yeas 17, nays 16; and Messrs. Michler and Miller of the city were appointed the Committee under the resolution. Adjourned.

The Senate sat from eleven until five o'clock, it being the first instance in which business was transacted by the Legislature on Christmas day.

From the South Carolina of the 29th ult.
PUBLIC MEETING.

Turnpike Road, from Hamburg to the Mountains.—At an adjourned meeting of the Delegates from Edgefield, Abbeville, Pendleton, Greenville, Spartanburg, Laurens, and Newberry, held in the Senate Chamber, on Wednesday evening the 12th inst. Col. Memminger, from the committee appointed at the former meeting, made the following report:

The Committee appointed to report such measures as they may deem expedient for organizing a Company for the purpose of constructing one or more Turnpike Roads from Hamburg to the Saluda Mountain, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

That inasmuch as there is no doubt that some practicable routes for several Roads can be found, between Hamburg and the Mountains, they think the first matter which needs attention, is to interest the people of the districts immediately concerned. With this view, they would recommend that meetings be held at all convenient public places in the said districts, and subscriptions obtained for the Company to be established. To ensure these meetings and subscriptions, committees should now be appointed in each district, to take charge of the plan in their particular section.

The next point to be arranged is a survey of the routes, and an estimate of the cost of such Roads as may be deemed desirable. To ascertain these facts, is of great importance; and your committee therefore applied to one of the most distinguished Engineers in the country, Major McNeill, for information upon what terms, and at what expense, he could be induced to traverse the routes, and give an estimate of their practicability and cost. To their great gratification they were assured by this gentleman, that he would take pleasure in accomplishing our wishes, without any charge; and that at any time, he would so arrange his business with the Rail Road, as to enable him to traverse the routes and make the estimates.

Your Committee were also informed by the same gentleman, that he had a general acquaintance with the section through which the Road would pass, and had no doubt that a good Road could be constructed at a reasonable cost.

Your Committee would further recommend that the Company be organized as soon as possible, with as large a capital as can be procured. It would be desirable to command more than one route, by making a main Road below, with branches as it reaches near the Mountains, or the Saluda River. The capital of the company should therefore be placed at least at 500,000 dollars, divided into 5000 shares, of one hundred dollars each.

As soon as it is ascertained that a considerable portion of this stock is subscribed, a charter of incorporation should be framed and applied for at the next session of the Legislature. If the Bill now before the Legislature, proposing to aid in the construction of Turnpike Roads, should pass, then the State would join in the enterprise, and subscribe two-fifths of the stock necessary to complete the Road.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to assist in forming a Company, to be called the Saluda Turnpike Company, with a capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, of one hundred dollars each, for the purpose of constructing one or more Turnpike Roads, from Hamburg to the Saluda Mountain.

2. Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint committees in each of the districts interested in making a Road from Hamburg to the Saluda Mountain, for the purpose of calling meetings of the citizens, and procuring subscriptions to the company hereby agreed to be formed.

3. Resolved, That the said committees forthwith take such measures as in their judgement may be deemed expedient for procuring the assistance and subscriptions of the citizens of their respective districts; and that the said committees be requested to forward their respective lists of subscription to the Executive committee named under the sixth Resolution, before the first Monday of April next.

4. Resolved, That the said Executive committee be requested, as soon as they shall have received the said returns, to prepare a charter of incorporation for the sanction of the Legislature, to give all requisite notices, and to procure and prepare all such documents as may be necessary to obtain, if practicable, the aid of the State.

5. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Major McNeill, for the patriotic, liberal, and generous tender which he has made of his services, to promote the important object of this meeting.

6. Resolved, That an Executive committee of five be appointed, who shall be specially charged with the whole matter, and shall be authorized and requested to cause the surveys to be made, and to make every requisite arrangement for the full organization of the company.

All which is respectfully submitted, by C. G. MEMMINGER, Chairman.

The Report was unanimously adopted. The Chairman appointed the following Committees in pursuance of the 2d resolution.

Committee on the Turnpike Road, from Hamburg to the Mountains.

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